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tion are, he points out, curious. On one hand, the scrapers and knives are of European types, as are also the mass of the celts. Then there are certain types which clearly resemble Silices, hitherto only found in Egypt by Jukes Brown.*

A third type, apparently not common elsewhere (he designates them saw-backed knives) has recently been found in the Island of Melos. The coarser stone knives of quartz, sandstone, and basalt are not far removed from those used by the modern Australian savages.

The arrow-heads, as far as can be judged, come nearer the multitudinous American forms than any other; but the resemblance may rather be due to the comparatively large number of these implements which are known from America, and their comparative rarity in other countries. Some of the chert implements are of recent origin, and we have come to the conclusion that stone implements were probably in general use among the Kolairian, or Dravidian aborigines of this part of Bundelkhund, about 500 B. C., and that the use of stone among these people was not quite abandoned as late as 600 A. D.

A piece of sculpture representing an aboriginal armed with a stone axe, recently discovered at Kalinjar, is assigned to the seventh century after Christ. How far antecedent the use of stone may have been in this part of the country, no one will venture to guess, in the present state of our knowledge; but the majority of the implements have been found on the borders of the great Gangetic alluvial plain, itself of no great antiquity.

The alluvium in this part of Bundelkhund is largely made up of decomposed basaltic rocks, which crop up here and there to the very margin of the Jumna. No doubt this river has had much to do with the level and adjustment of this alluvium.

Some of the chert implements which are much weathered are, no doubt, of vast antiquity; but the evidence, so far as it has been sifted, is in favor of the theory that the people corresponding to the palæolithic men of Europe used excessively rude implements of jasper, quartzite, and basalt, rather than of chert, which was by no means abundant.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGULAR MEETING, April 3d, 1883.

Colonel GARRICK MALLERY, President, in the chair.

* Journal of the Anthropological Institute, Gr. Brit., Vol. VII.

The election of Mr. THORVALD SOLBERG, of the Library of Congress, as an active member; and Mr. ALTON HOWARD THOMPSON, of Topeka, Kansas, as corresponding member, was announced.

The Secretary reported, for the Curator, the gifts received since the last regular meeting:

From the AUTHOR.—A memorandum-description of the finer specimens of Indian earthenware pots in the collection of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. By Harrison Wright. Forming publication No. 4. Wilkes Barre, 1883. 8vo. Seven heliotype plates of vessels.

From the SOCIETY.—*Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire, d'Archéologie, et de Littérature de l'Arrondissement de Beaune, 1882.*

Rev. J. OWEN DORSEY then read a paper entitled “DAKOTAN LEGENDS AND MYTHS.”

ABSTRACT.

Some Omahas say that they have about three hundred myths. Of these, some are common to two or more tribes of the Dakotan or Siouan family. The following are found among the Omahas, Ponkas, and Dakotas: Ictinike's Adventures with the Turkeys, etc., (corresponding to the Dakotan myth of Uñktomi and the Geese, and the Kansas myth of the Man-in-the-Moon and the Turkeys;) The Creation of the Rabbit's Son out of Clotted Blood, (the Blood-Clot's Boy of the Dakota;) and the adventures of the Rabbit's Son with Ictinike, resulting in the death of the latter.

The following are common to the Omahas, Ponkas, and Otos: How the Rabbit killed the Black Bears; How the Rabbit overcame the Muskrat; How the Rabbit killed the Devouring Mountain; An Adventure of the Orphan as a Rabbit; How the Buzzard's Head was deprived of Feathers by Ictinike; and the Adventures of the Chief's Son with the Snake Woman and the Thunders. Parts of the last remind one of the story of the Fair Melusina, as given by Goethe.

The following are told by the Omahas, Kansas, and Osages: How the Rabbit killed the Devouring Mountain, (the Osages call him the Orphan;) The Coyote and the Buffaloes; and The Raccoons and the Crawfish.

Mythical explanations of phenomena were given. And then

followed the Omaha, Kansas, and Osage versions of the Raccoons and the Crawfish.

Prof. CYRUS THOMAS exhibited some tracings of pictographs from the pipe-stone quarry in Minnesota.

Prof. O. T. MASON then read a paper entitled "A YEAR IN ANTHROPOLOGY," in which the prosecution of anthropologic work was reported under the headings in accordance with the author's scheme, which had been presented at a previous meeting, and subsequently printed in the American Naturalist. The main divisions are I. Anthropogeny. II. Archæology. III. Anthropo-Biology. IV. Psychology. V. Glossology. VI. Ethnology. VII. Technology. VIII. Sociology. IX. Mythology. X. Hexiology. XI. Instrumentalities of anthropologic research.

Dr. FLETCHER read a letter from Sir Rawson Rawson, of London, Chairman of the Anthropometrical Commission of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, addressed to Colonel Baxter, U. S. A., upon a supposed relation of stature to degrees of latitude. The writer had taken the tables of stature, "by States," from the "Statistics of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau," and re-arranged them in the geographical order of the States, his theory being that mean stature diminishes with progress southward from a "temperate latitude." To a table of half a million of men of different nativities taken into the armies of the United States under the draft, he had also added columns showing the percentage of "extremes of proportion."

Dr. FLETCHER commented upon these tables and expressed his disbelief in any conclusions as drawn by Sir Rawson from the population of the United States, inasmuch as its mixed nativities and migratory habits rendered all such conclusions fallacious. It might be said, however, that there was a "tendency" to such an arrangement of stature by latitude as that proposed in the tables in question.

An animated discussion followed, in which Messrs. Blodget, Smiley, Thomas, Riley, and others participated.